February 21, 1750-1. THE Numb. 8.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of the late Duke of* ARGYLL.

JOHN Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, was the Repreſentative of one of the greateſt and moſt ancient Families in Scotland. He was born Oct. 10, 1678, and conſequently was not ſeven Years old when his Grandfather, Archibald Earl of Argyll was beheaded at Edinburgh, June 30, 1685; about which Time he fell out of a Window at Dunybriſſel, (the Seat of his Aunt, the Counteſs of Murray) three Stories high, without receiving any Hurt: And this Accident the Superſtitious have fix'd not only to the very Day, but to the very Minute his Grandfather's Head was ſtruck off at Edinburgh, as an Omen of his revenging the Death of his Grandfather, and Great Grandfather, who was beheaded at the ſame Place, May 27, 1661.

By this Means the Family of Argyll became deeply engaged in the Revolution; for upon the unhappy Cataſtrophe of the late Duke's Grandfather, his Father Archibald, then called Lord Lorn, retired to Holland, where he remained 'til the Prince of Orange, afterwards K. William III. came to England; by whom he was in 1701, created Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viſcount of Lochow and Glenyla, and Lord Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie; and as he had always great Intereſt with King William, in 1694 he procured for his Son, the late Duke, the Command of one of the Scots Regiments in the Dutch Service, tho' then but 16 Years of Age.

The late Duke was then at his Studies in the Univerſity of Leyden, where his Father deſign'd he ſhould have continued for a Year or two longer, and left the Regiment to be commanded by the Lieutenant Colonel: But as the War was then in its greateſt Fury, the Lord Lorn, as he was then called, had, notwithſtanding his Youth, too nice a Senſe of Honour to ſubmit to the Will even of his Father in ſo tender a Point; therefore, as ſoon as he heard of his being appointed Colonel of that Regiment, he left the Univerſity, went to Flanders, and put himſelf at the Head of his Regiment: Soon after which an Affair happened, which we ſhall give an Account of, becauſe we have it from undoubted Authority, and becauſe nothing can contribute more towards giving us an Idea of the true Character of this great Man.

As every Captain of the Dutch Service has the paying, recruiting, and cloathing of his Company, a Captain's Poſt in that Service is much more beneficial than in this, and, of courſe, that of a Colonel much leſs. This had introduced a Cuſtom, that when a new Colonel was appointed to any Regiment, the Captains always raiſed, by a voluntary Contribution among themſelves, and preſented to their new Colonel, a handſome Purſe of Gold, to enable him to provide an Equipage ſuitable to his Character and Station in the Army. When the Lord Lorn arrived, and took the Command of this Regiment upon him, as the Captains knew his high Quality, and likewiſe that his Father kept him at a pretty ſhort Allowance; and as they were charm'd with his Behaviour, and the early Senſe of Honour he had ſhewn, they collected a much larger Purſe than uſual, and ſent one of their Number with it to their young Colonel. The Captain explained to him the Cuſtom, and the Meſſage on which he was ſent; to which he anſwered, 'Sir, the Cuſtom you have explained to me I look on as a very 'bad one, and am reſolved, if I can, to break the Neck of it: Give 'my Service to the Gentlemen: Tell them I think myſelf very much 'obliged to them for this Mark of Reſpect; but as to Money, I will 'have none of theirs, and I am reſolved they ſhall have none of mine.'

At the Head of this Regiment he gave ſignal Proofs of his Courage during the remaining Part of the War, and continued in that Command 'til his Father's Death, in 1703, whom he ſucceeded in his Titles and Eſtates; ſoon after which he was ſworn of her Majeſty Queen Anne's Privy Council, and appointed Captain of the Scots Horſe Guards, and one of the Extraordinary Lords of Seſſion in Scotland. Next Year, her Majeſty having reviv'd the Order of the Thiſtle in Scotland, his Grace was inſtalled one of the Knights of that Noble Order; which, in 1710, he reſigned, on his being made a Knight of the Garter.

As the Parliament of Scotland had, in 1703 and 1704, appeared to be in an ill Humour, his Grace, tho' not full 27 Years of Age, was thought the moſt proper Perſon for bringing them into a better Temper; therefore he was the next Year appointed her Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, to repreſent her in the Parliament of Scotland; and he managed Matters there ſo much to her Majeſty's Satisfaction, that upon his Return ſhe created him a Peer of England by the Titles of Baron of Chatham, and Earl of Greenwich; and having been advanced to the Rank of Brigadier General in the Army, he aſſiſted as ſuch next Year in the Battle of Ramillies, and all the glorious Succeſſes of that Year. In 1708 he aſſiſted in the Battle of Oudenard, the Siege of Liſle, Ghent, &c. as a Major General; and in 1709, when the Confederates reſolved to attack the French in their ſtrong Camp near Malplaquet, he commanded that Body of Troops which was ordered to diſlodge the French from their almoſt impregnable Poſt in the Wood of Sart; where he behaved with ſuch Conduct and Reſolution, as gained him great Reputation in the Army both as a General and Soldier.

Upon the Change of the Miniſtry in England, his Grace was, in 1710, appointed her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to Charles III. King of Spain, and Captain General of the Britiſh Forces in that Kingdom; where he commanded during the Campaigns in 1711 and 1712; but having, ſoon after his Return, declared openly againſt the Meaſures of the then Adminiſtration, he was diſmiſſed from all his Employments in March 1713-14.

Upon the Acceſſion of the late King, his Grace was reſtored to ſeveral of his Poſts, and was made Commander in Chief of the Forces in Scotland; conſequently, when the Rebellion broke out in 1715, he was ordered to repair to Scotland, to take upon him the Command of the King's Forces there: But as he happened at that Time to be no great Favourite at Court, he was left for a long Time with not much above 2000 regular Troops, to make Head againſt the Rebels, who had got together an Army of near 10,000 Men. However, he defended the Paſs at Stirling, and prevented the March of the main Body Southward, 'til Nov. 13. when having received a Reinforcement of two Regiments of Foot, and a Regiment of Dragoons from Ireland, he marched out and met the Rebels that Day at Dumblain, where a Battle enſued with various Succeſs, but had ſuch a happy Effect as to force the Rebels to retire back again to Perth; ſo that in its Conſequences it was little ſhort of a compleat Victory, and may be ſaid to have put an End to the Rebellion.

Upon his Grace's Return to London in March following, he was moſt graciouſly received by his late Majeſty; but, to every Body's Surprize, was ſoon after turned out of all his publick Employments, for which no Reaſon was ever aſſigned.

In the Beginning of the Year 1719, his Grace was reſtored to Favour at Court, being appointed Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and created Duke of Greenwich.

From this Time, to all outward Appearance at leaſt, he continued in Favour at Court, and enjoy'd ſeveral great Employments, one after another, 'til the famous Convention with Spain came before the Parliament in the Year 1738-9, when he declared openly, and ſpoke with great Zeal and Strength of Reaſoning againſt that Meaſure; and as he continued to oppoſe ſeveral other Meaſures of the Adminiſtration in Parliament, and to ſupport ſeveral Motions againſt them, he was at laſt, in 1740, diſmiſſed from all his Employments, and conſequently left at full Liberty to act as well as ſpeak againſt them.

Accordingly, at the next General Election in 1741, he was ſo active, and ſhewed his Intereſt in Scotland to be ſo great, that a conſiderable Majority of the Members from that Country were choſen againſt the Court; which next Seſſion helped very much to produce a Change in our Adminiſtration, and his Grace was reſtored to moſt of the great Employments he before enjoy'd; but as he ſoon found, that we had only got a Change of Men, not of Meaſures, he reſigned all the Employments to which he had been juſt reſtored, and from that Time, to his Death, continued to live in Retirement.

As he was always a good Œconomiſt, and long in Poſſeſſion of lucrative Employments under the Crown, he freed the Eſtate and his Family from many Incumbrances he found it loaded with, and made handſome Proviſions for all his Daughters; but he did not make near ſo much of the great Poſts he held as others uſually do; becauſe he always diſdained to ſell any Poſt or Place in his Gift, but generouſly gave them for nothing to ſuch as he thought deſerved them; and even many of thoſe Perquiſites which are thought to belong to the Office, and of which great Advantages are uſually made, he ordered to be applied to the Public Service; according to an Expreſſion made Uſe of by himſelf, 'That tho' he loved his 'own Money, no one could ever ſay, he loved another Man's.'

The miraculous drying up of the Red Sea, *paralleld by an Inſtance which lately happen'd through natural Means in the* Lake *of* Geneva: *Being an Extract of a Letter from a Clergyman on the Spot.*

SIR,

I REMEMBER to have heard the Account of the drying up the Waters of the Red Sea treated with great Raillery by ſome young Gentlemen of my Acquaintance; but an Inſtance I lately met with here gave me an evident Proof, that ſuch an Event may be brought about by natural Means, and therefore is not impoſſible.

All who know any Thing of Geography, muſt allow that no Bed of Waters in the World, lies ſo open to the Fury of the Winds proper to have effected this wonderful Event as the Red Sea; and I have lately ſeen here a Proof, that ſuch Winds can ſo act upon ſuch vaſt Beds of Waters, by ſeeing the like Accident in the Lake of Geneva, and myſelf walking dry-ſhod over the Bottom, which an Hour before, was covered ſeventy Feet deep with Water, and an Hour after much deeper.

[*After having given a full Deſcription of the Lake, he proceeds*;]

Having given you this Deſcription of the Lake, there requires no more to make you perfectly comprehend the Nature of the remarkable Accident which gave Occaſion to this Letter, than to add that the Rhone entering violently at one of the narrow Points of the Creſcent, loſes its Rapidity in the Body of the Lake, and only regains it by Degrees again as it approaches the other End of the Creſcent, where it goes out; as the Bed here becomes gradually of leſs Extent, the Force of the Current gradually increaſes, and towards the Town it is of an almoſt irreſiſtible Force and very great Rapidity. In this Part of the Lake the Accident happened, which I mention in Compariſon with that of the dividing the Waters of the Red Sea: And ſuppoſing the ſame natural Means uſed in

both,

both, that is, a high Wind properly directed, it will not appear wonderful that that ſhould be able to divide a dead Maſs of Water in the one Caſe, which was able to ſtay the rapid Current of ſuch a River in the other. The Circumſtance was this; the whole Night of the 12th Inſtant, and the Morning of the 13th, we had ſo terrible a Storm of Wind, that People got up out of their Beds and ran to a Diſtance from their Houſes, expecting them to be blown down, as indeed many of them were. This Wind ſat directly up the Lake, and to the Amazement of every Body, the Morning Light diſcovered in the Place of the Bed of the very ſwifteſt Part of the Current, a very dry Ditch, the Water being kept ſuſpended above it in Form of a fine gentle Slope, covered with Waves up to the Body of the Lake. Many hundreds of People went over dry ſhod, and myſelf followed their Example, treading on a ſound and clean Gravel, intermixed with a Number of Shells and Water Plants.

The common People were amazed at the Sight, which laſted three Hours and a half; and on the ceaſing of the Wind, and return of the Water to its Place, they all fell to Prayers; but we were ſoon informed by the old People of the Town, that there were Records of the ſame Thing having happened twice before at different Times; once in the Winter of the Year 1645, when a Son of Monſieur D'Aubigny's croſſed the River dry, and in his Way picked up ſeveral Roman Medals; and once in 1560. This laſt is recorded by Gallaſius in his Commentary upon the Book of Exodus, and happened in his own Time, many People then walking over in the ſame Manner.

What Nature can thus do many Times by Accident, why, my Friend! ſhould any Scruple to believe what the Author of Nature once did to ſave an injured Nation, from an unjuſt, oppreſſive, and revengeful Enemy.

I am, &c.

By the Lilly, *Capt.* Meriwether, *from* Briſtol, *we have the following Advices.*

LISBON, September 21.

ON the 7th Inſtant, which his Portugueze Majeſty pitched upon, as being the Queen his Mother's Birth-day, the Ceremony of the new King's Acclamation was performed in the large Square before the Palace, with great Splendor and Magnificence, in a Gallery about 30 Feet in Breadth, and 370 in Length, hung with Crimſon Velvet and Damaſk, richly adorned with Gold Lace and Fringes, having been erected for the Occaſion, and ſo contrived as to give an innumerable Concourſe of Spectators, both in the Square, and all the Balconies around it, the Pleaſure of being Eye Witneſſes to every Circumſtance of this auguſt and ſolemn Act. The Oath taken by his Portugueze Majeſty in the Preſence of the Cardinal Patriarch, and the Biſhop of Portalegre and St. Paul, who had been appointed as ſpecial Witneſſes to this Part of the Ceremony, was conceived in theſe Terms, the King kneeling all the Time, and placing his Right Hand on a Golden Croſs, which lay upon an open Miſſal. 'I do hereby 'Swear and Promiſe, with the Grace of God, to conduct and govern 'you well and lawfully, and to adminiſter Juſtice to you as far as human 'Frailty will permit, and to obſerve all your good Cuſtoms, Privileges, 'Graces, Favours, Liberties and Franchiſes, which may have been granted 'and confirmed by the Kings my Predeceſſors.'

The firſt Perſon who paid Homage to the new King was his Brother the Infant Dom Pedro, who acted upon this Occaſion as Grand Connetable to the Kingdom. Then followed the Infants Dom Antonio and Dom Manoel, the King's Uncles, Senher Dom Joam, the late Infant Dom Franciſco's legitimate Son, and the Duke de Cadaval; and the Oath taken by them was of this Tenor;

'I do hereby Swear by the Holy Goſpels, upon which I now lay my 'Hand, that I ackowledge for our King, true and natural Lord, the Moſt 'High and Puiſſant King Dom Joſeph our Lord, to whom I pay Obedi-'ence and Homage, according to the Capitulations and Cuſtoms of theſe 'Kingdoms.'

After which the Portugal Principal King at Arms, having by the King's Command, thrice repeated the following Words;

'His Majeſty's Pleaſure is, that this Oath ſhall be taken, and his Hand 'kiſſed by all the Grandees, Titular Lords, as well Temporal as Eccleſi-'aſtick, and others of the Nobility indiſcriminately, declaring that none 'ſhall thereby receive any Damage or Prejudice in their Rank or Right 'of Precedency.'

This Oath was taken by all who had any Title to aſſiſt at this Ceremony. As ſoon as this Part of it was over, the King, followed by the whole Aſſembly, repaired to the Patriarchal Church, where, with a Royal Sceptre in his Hand, his Majeſty aſſiſted at a Te Deum ſung by the Muſicians of his Chapel, and to the Divine Office recited by the Cardinal Patriarch, who concluded this ſolemn Act by bleſſing the King and all the Royal Family, with a Relict of the Holy Croſs.

This Ceremony being merely a National one, and having no immediate Connection with foreign Miniſters, the latter could have no proper Place aſſigned them in it, but were only invited to the Palace, in the Evening, where they had the Honour of paying their Compliments of Congratulation to their moſt Faithful Majeſties. The Day concluded with Illuminations, Fireworks, and as great Demonſtrations of Joy on the Part of the People, as were ever known on the like Occaſion.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 22. O. S. The laſt Advices from Aſtracan confirm the News of an Invaſion made in Perſia by a Georgian Prince, who, at the Head of an Army of 80,000 Men, has made himſelf Maſter of the Cities of Teflis and Erivan; that he afterwards attack'd five Perſian Princes, who came againſt him, and totally defeated them; after this Victory the Perſians were repairing in great Numbers to his Army.

Barcelona, Sept. 24. O. S. We have the following Account of an Engagement that happened on this Side of the Streights Mouth, about the End of laſt Month, between one of our Merchantmen, and an Algerine Corſair mounting 30 Guns, but built for 46.

The Algerine having deſcry'd the Engliſh Veſſel, fired a Gun to make her bring to, that he might inſpect her Paſſports. The Engliſhman who already knew what he had to deal with, and would not be viſited not being able to get clear, by Reaſon of the Wind being againſt him, reſolved immediately to prepare for an Engagement, and having encouraged his Men, began to open his Ports and run out his Guns. The Algerine finding no Anſwer made to the firſt Shot, fired another Gun, and bore down upon the Engliſh Ship, who as ſoon as he was within Reach, poured a Broadſide into him, and then tacking about, gave him another, with a ſmart Volley of ſmall Arms, which in an Inſtant clear'd the Deck. The Pirate's Men kept a little while under the Deck after this Slaughter among them; but to ſhew that they were not all killed, they kept plying their Guns, which did but little Execution; and the Engliſh, by another Broadſide, tore almoſt all their Rigging, and killed many more of the Algerines; after which they came alongſide of the Pyrate, and grappled with him; and though the Algerines ſtill ſhewed about 60 Men upon Deck, the Engliſh Captain, at the Head of 25 Men, leapt into their Ship Sword in Hand, and in leſs than 15 Minutes diſabled the 60 Turks. Being thus become Maſter of the Corſair, he began to ſearch for a Booty, but quickly perceived his Conqueſt would turn to little Account beſides ridding the Seas of a Pirate: And moreover, the Algerine Veſſel having catched Fire, and the Flames being on the Point of reaching the Gunner's Room, he had but juſt Time to get on board his own Ship, and get to Windward of the Algerine, which blew up in an Inſtant after.

Paris, Oct. 12, O. S. The Earl of Albemarle, we are aſſured, deſigns to take a Tour to England ſoon after the King of Great Britain ſhall be returned thither from Hanover.

Hague, Oct. 12, O. S. The Republick, which at length enjoys the Tranquility that its Regents and all good People have for a conſiderable Time paſt longed for, and for the Re-eſtabliſhment of which the Prince Stadtholder has taken ſuch infinite Pains, begins at preſent to ſuffer exceſſively from frequent Commotions. Its Commerce, which for more than a Year has been in a languiſhing State, is every Day becoming more ſo, and, according to very certain Accounts, is no more than the Shadow of what it was ſome Years ago, when it paſſed for the moſt beneficial in all Europe.

People here flattered themſelves, that the Engliſh would never attain in any Degree to the Art of making Brine for pickling Herrings, and could not conſequently ſucceed in their Project of eſtabliſhing a Herring Fiſhery. But they have found themſelves miſtaken; for the Engliſh have not only ſucceeded therein, but have done ſo to their Wiſh, and greatly beyond their moſt ſanguine Hopes: So that we are likely to be powerfully rivalled in that very valuable Branch of Buſineſs.

Frankfort, upon the Mayn, Oct. 15. We have here in the Neighbourhood as ſurpriſing a Phenomenon in Nature as was ever known, a great Number of Fruit Trees, which had been blighted ſome Time ago, have regained their priſtine Vigour, and are now in full Bloom, which cauſeth a great Number of the Curious to reſort to this City; they appear as if it was in the Spring.

Hague, Oct. 23, O. S. The Duke of Newcaſtle, who has been here theſe two Days, ſets out To-morrow for Bruſſels to join his Lady. We have received certain Advices from Hanover, that the King of Great-Britain has reſolved to ſet out from thence next Monday to return to London, and that his Majeſty propoſed to be at Helvoetſluys the Friday following. The Detachment of Guards that are to eſcort his Majeſty, will be poſted in a Day or two.

LONDON,

October 16. Laſt Friday Evening the Committee of Merchants met again at the George and Vulture Tavern, to enquire into diverſe other Felonies committed on the River Thames and Parts adjacent; at which Time they were pleaſed amongſt other Things, to direct Proſecutions to be carried on at the next Aſſizes for the County of Kent, againſt five notorious Offenders committed to the new Goal by Juſtice Hammond, for ſtealing from Mr. Crawley's Wharf at Greenwich, no leſs than five Ton twelve Hundred Weight of Iron within theſe three Months only; and againſt two other Perſons of great Subſtance committed to the ſame Goal, for buying the ſaid Iron, knowing it to be ſtolen.——From the Account of one of the Accomplices (who is admitted an Evidence) it appears they ſtole 75 Hundred Weight of that Iron in one Night only, and that thoſe conſcientious Receivers generouſly gave near half its Value for it.

On Saturday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth Day of King Edward the Confeſſor, the Doors that lead to the Tombs in Weſtminſter-Abbey were ſhut up, by Order of the Dean and Chapter, to prevent the Number of Roman Catholicks aſſembling, which they uſually do, to pay their Devotions to him as a Saint, on that Day.

Oct. 18. We hear that Inſtructions have been ſent to the Engliſh Commiſſaries at Paris, to inſiſt, that what paſſes in the Conferences be committed to Writing, to prevent any Equivocation.

We hear from Liſle in France, that the People in the Villages near that Place, die as faſt as the horned Cattle here in England uſed to do, not leſs than 15 or 20 of a Day.

This Day came an Account of the Arrival of a Ship from Cadiz, having on board near 200,000 l. Sterling, in Silver, for the Uſe of the Merchants of this City.

Oct. 25. On Monday the Fubbs Yacht ſailed from Dover for Calais, to bring over the Duke and Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle.

The King's Coaches are order'd to ſet out next Monday, to lie on the Kentiſh and Eſſex Roads to wait for his Majeſty.

The laſt Letters from Spain adviſe, that his Catholick Majeſty had juſt iſſued an Order for raiſing Seamen to mann the ſeveral Ships of War which are ready to be launched in the different Parts of that Kingdom.

Tueſday a Court of common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Committee, to whom the Diſpute between the Maſters and Free Journeymen of this City was referred, preſented a Bill for Power to be veſted in the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen to grant Licenſes for employing Foreigners to ſuch Maſters as ſhall ſatisfactorily make it appear they cannot get Freemen; and, after it was read, a Motion was made, and carried, that the ſame be printed and ſent to every Common-Council Man, that they may be the better enabled to judge of the Expediency of the ſaid Bill, and form their Intentions of aſſenting or diſſenting to the Paſſing thereof.

We have an Account from Leghorn, of an Event that makes ſome Noiſe in Italy. A Gentleman of the Iſland of Corſica, of a ſmall Eſtate, whoſe Name is Scipioni, ſuſpecting a Neighbour of his to be familiar with his Wife, ſtabb'd him in the Street, not far from his own Door, for which he fled, but was ſoon after taken, lodged in a Place of Security, and a French Soldier poſted at the Door of his Room; which Soldier allowing him to walk in a little Garden, he found Means to make his Eſcape from thence a ſecond Time. The French General Monſieur de Curzay, upon this, ordered the Soldier to be ſhot, which Scipioni prevented, by ſurrendering himſelf; which Act of Generoſity ſo ſtruck the French General, that he changed the Sentence of Death which would have other-

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wiſe paſſed upon the Corſican, into that of Impriſonment for Life, and the Soldier was ſet at Liberty.

Octob. 27. By the foreign Gazettes, we find, that the Convention with Spain was ſigned ſo early as the 23th of September, N. S. and yet moſt of the foreign Miniſters at Madrid knew nothing of it till the 12th of October. The following are the principal Articles of it, as publiſhed in the ſaid Gazettes:

The King of Spain engages to pay the South Sea Company, within the Space of three Months, the Sum of One Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling, by Way of Indemnification, as well for the Non Execution of the Aſſiento Treaty of the 13th of March, 1713, as to make them amends for the four Years in which they did not ſend out their annual Ship.

As to the Trade and Navigation of the Engliſh in the Ports of the King of Spain's Dominions, the Treaties of 1667 and 1670, that of Utrecht of the Year 1713, the 1ſt, 4th, 5th, and 7th Articles of the Treaty 1715, and that of 1721, ſhall be punctually obſerved und executed.

In Conſequence of which Diſpoſitions, the Engliſh Ships that come to Trade in the Ports of his Catholick Majeſty, ſhall pay no other Duties for the Goods they import or export, than ſuch as they uſed to pay in the Reign of King Charles the Second of Spain.

The Subjects of Great Britain, in the Places where they ſhall come to traffick, ſhall pay only the ſame Duties as are laid on the Subjects of his Catholick Majeſty, who means that the Engliſh ſhall be treated in his Dominions on the ſame Footing as the Nations the moſt favoured. And moreover, they ſhall continue to enjoy the Privilege of taking in Salt at the Iſland of Tortuga, which is poſſeſſed by the Spaniards.

They alſo tell us, that when this Convention is ratified, it will be publiſhed by Authority here; in the mean Time they obſerve, that it has been received with great Joy at Hanover; and we hope, that when the Whole of it is publiſhed, it will give as much Satisfaction here.

November 1. By a private Letter from Madrid we are informed, that the new Spaniſh Manufactories are already brought to ſuch Perfection, by the Aſſiſtance of the Artificers they have got from England, that their Broad Cloths are equal in Goodneſs to any made in this Kingdom, and that they ſell them two Shillings a Yard cheaper than ours of the ſame Quality can be bought here. All the Difference between their Cloth and ours, is, that it has not ſo fine a Gloſs, which is owing to their not having yet attained to the right Method of Packing and Preſſing.

Nov. 3. They write from Toulon, that Admiral Macnamara was arrived in that Port, and that the Ships, by Order, were begun to be unrigg'd.

We hear by a Letter from Bath, that there was a moſt Brilliant Appearance on Tueſday laſt at the Ball, in Honour of his Majeſty's Birthday; and that the ſame Evening the Mayor of the City put down the E O Table.——As ſoon as the News of it reach'd the Coffee-Room Mr. C—— J——s ſpoke the following extempore Epigram.

The Day that gave Great GEORGE his Breath,
Gave likewiſe unto E O Death;
Lament not E O at thy Fate,
That Day has made thy Exit great.

On Wedneſday Night, about Nine o'Clock, a large Party of Soldiers and Conſtables, with proper Warrants, entered the notorous Gaming-Houſe behind the Hoop-Tavern in the Strand, and took thirty-ſix Perſons, and carried them all to the Veſtry-Room of St. Martin's, where the Juſtices were ſitting for that Purpoſe: Twenty-one of them were Thurſday Morning at Two o'Clock committed to the Gatehouſe for want of Bail, and the others bound over on a Recognizance of 80 l. to appear at the next Quarter-Seſſions, to anſwer ſuch Things as ſhould be there alledged againſt them. The fine Tables, which muſt have coſt at leaſt 200 l. were broke and chopt to Pieces, and great Part burnt. There were Oxford Scholars, Templers, Merchants, Officers, Jews, Life-Guard-Men, Tradeſmen, common Gentlemen, Footmen, Chairmen, and others of the loweſt Rank, ſeveral of whom were taken out of the Chimnies and Coal-Holes. Many of the principal Inhabitants of St. Martin's (to their Credit be it ſpoken) attended to ſee the Warrants, executed, and prevent Eſcapes.

An Extract of a Letter from Yarmouth.

"We have had here lately ſome very ſtormy Weather from the Eaſtern Quarter, inclinable to the North, which is very bad for the Herring Fiſhery. The Pelham and Carteret Buſſes have had the beſt Luck; of near five Hundred Veſſels on this Fiſhery, upwards of two Hundred of theſe are French, ſome of them of 130 Tons and upwards, and carry thirty armed Men each. One of them threatned to run down a little Yarmouth Man with his Nets out, if he did not get out of his Way; the Yarmouth Man bid him run down one of the Britiſh Buſſes, he ſaid no, they were Parliament Men, but damn him he would run him down, for lying in the Way of the Lords of the Ocean, and wonder'd he had the Impudence to fiſh in the Seas belonging to France, however he bragg'd and went on. By the way theſe new French Seas are not above one Mile and a half from Leoſtoff."

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Delaporte, Hair Merchant, who is now at Liſle in France, to his Friend in London, dated Oct. 9.

"We have received ſeveral Letters in this Town from Paris, giving an Account of the following uncommon Accident that happened there, viz. Two young Gentlemen went into a Tavern, and called for a Bottle of Wine, and each drank off a Bumper; about half an Hour after, the Drawer going into the Room, found them both dead and ſtiff in their Chairs; and that the Commiſſaries being ſent for to examine into the Affair, aſked the Landlord if he would drink of the ſame Wine; to which he replied, he would drink a Gallon, and accordingly took a Bumper; then they deſired he would ſhew them his Cellar, which he complied with; but had not got above half Way, before he drop'd, and inſtantly died. When the Officers came to the Caſk, which was a freſh Tap, they drew the Liquor out, and found in the Bottom a large Toad, that weighed ſeven Pounds."

From the Utrecht Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 20.

"The 26th paſt a Courier arrived from Paris, with Diſpatches importing, that the King's Commiſſaries and thoſe of France have had a third Conference together, the Subject of which was the Limits of Nova Scotia, but have not been able to agree about this Point, &c.

The ſame Day a Courier arriv'd from Madrid, with Diſpatches from Mr. Keene. The two principal Points which impede the Concluſion of an Accommodation with Spain, are, A Free Navigation in the Weſt Indies; ſuch as the Engliſh lay Claim to by Virtue of the Treaty of the Year 1670; and the Liberty of cutting Logwood in the Bay of Campeachy, in the ſame Manner as they have formerly enjoy'd it. To theſe two Pretenſions the Court of Madrid oppoſes the Right ſhe pretends to have to viſit the Engliſh Ships in thoſe Seas where ſhe has Settlements, upon the Suppoſition that an illicit Commerce is the principal Motive of their ſailing by thoſe Coaſts; and conſequently, if the Spaniſh Guarda de la Coſtas meet with Engliſh Veſſels that have Cochineal, Piaſters, or Logwood on Board, they are thereby liable to be confiſcated. This is the Stumbling-Block which, ſince the Treaty of Utrecht, has occaſion'd all the Differences between the two Nations. As to the Liberty of ſending Ships to cut Logwood at Campeachy, for which the Engliſh plead Preſcription, the Spaniards do not deny that Right or Title; but they pretend that this very Preſcription is an Abuſe, and that no Length of Time can make that to be *right* which is *wrong*; and, conſequently, that they are well warranted to ſuppreſs a Practice which is ſo prejudicial to them. Theſe, then, are the true and only Cauſes of Mr. Keene's not having yet been able to bring his Negociation to a Concluſion. In the mean Time the Trade of the Engliſh ſuffers conſiderably in the Weſt-Indies: The Spaniards continue to ſeize their Ships; and by an Eſtimate deliver'd to the Lords Regents it appears, that the Damage ſuſtain'd by the Britiſh Merchants by thoſe Seizures, ſince the Concluſion of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounts already to the Sum of 70,000 l. beſides the Prejudice done them by Loſs of Time and other Accidents.

Several Members of the Houſe of Commons are already conſulting together, in order to carry a grand Point which is to be mov'd next Seſſion of Parliament; and 'tis thought this Point relates to the Situation of Affairs between this Nation and the Court of Madrid, particularly with reſpect to the Weſt-Indies."

From the Paris A-la-main, October 30.

The Princeſs, Daughter of the Dauphin, died a few Days ago, aged two Months and a few Days, being born the 26th of Auguſt. Her Corpſe was placed in the Vault belonging to the Royal Family in the Church of the Royal Abbey of St. Denis.

An Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Oct. 31.

"The Report that has lately been current here, concerning the Deſign which the Cardinal Infant Don Lewis of Spain has ſome Time entertained of quitting his Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, in order to marry, ſeems to be abſolutely confirm'd, and its ſaid with a great deal of Aſſurance, that it will be Madam Henrietta. This News is told as certain, but as no Particulars thereof are yet mention'd, we muſt have a little Patience, and wait to ſee what Time will produce: It may however be reaſonably enough conjectured, if this Marriage takes Effect, from the Affection which the King bears to his Children, and particularly to Madam Henrietta, and from the many Millions which the Queen Dowager of Spain is poſſeſſed of, and from her Tenderneſs for her favourite Son the Cardinal Infant, that no Pains will be ſpared to procure this Prince an Eſtabliſhment, which there is much Reaſon to believe will be the Kingdom of Corſica, as the Purchaſe-Money would furniſh the Genoeſe with the Means of recovering the Credit of the Bank of St. George, and in caſe the Infant Cardinal ſhould ſucceed his Brother in the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, a Sort of Subſidy would be ſecured to them. If what has been ſaid be Fact, as there is good Grounds to believe it is, Don Lewis ſtands fair to be a King; and it is whiſpered here, that even a Negociation is carrying on for obtaining for him alſo the Crown of Sardinia; and in Conſideration of the preſent King's Conſent to reſign it, he is to be veſted with the Title of King of Lombardy. Theſe Things are however ſcarcely to be brought about without ſome Conteſt, for which Reaſon ſome People, even here in France, lay but little Streſs upon the pacifick Intentions which are attributed to the Miniſtry, as well as the King; they aſk, what all this Money is drawn from the People for? and why this extraordinary Armament by Sea in a Time of profound Peace? In ſhort, the People who are in this Way of Thinking, find many Things in the Conduct of France which utterly contradict the peaceable Diſpoſition ſo muck talk'd of."

Edinburgh, Oct. 8. We hear from Alloa, that on Friday was ſe'nnight, the Colliers of that and two or three adjacent Pariſhes aſſembled in a very tumultuous Manner, to prevent the Settlement of Mr. James Sim to be Miniſter of Alloa, which had been appointed to be that Day; they rung the Chappel Bell from Morning till Night, and after Noon diſplayed a Flag from the Steeple, in Token of Victory, none offering to oppoſe them. But we are told that three Companies of the Militia have ſince been ordered to curb the Inſolence of theſe Rioters, and to effectuate the ſaid Settlement; and that a Juſticiary Warrant is iſſued out for apprehending the Ringleaders of this Diſturbance.

Edinburgh, Oct. 11. The Merchants of this City have agreed, that the Inner or Paved Part of the Parliament Cloſe, around the Statue, ſhall, for the future, be the Exchange, or Place of Meeting for tranſacting Buſineſs at One o'Clock; and having applied to the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Council, for their Approbation, and for their Order that the Muſick Bells ſhall begin to ring half an Hour after Twelve and continue 'til half an Hour after One o'Clock; yeſterday the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates and Council did approve thereof, and have ordered the Muſick Bells to begin and continue to ring as above, during the Council's Pleaſure; and declared they would give all due Encouragement to what the Merchants have agreed to.

London, Nov. 8. Yeſterday there was a great Council at the Cock-pit on Affairs of Importance.

The ſame Day was held (by Command of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, Governor) a General Court of the Society of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery, at the King's-Arms Tavern in Exchange-Alley, in order to read the Charter, ſettle the Subſcription, and other weighty Matters.

The ſame Day the Sheriffs of this City, with the City Remembrancer, waited on the King at St. James's, to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to receive the Addreſs of the Lord Mayor and Common-Council, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint this Day at Two o'Clock; and they waited on him accordingly, and were moſt graciouſly received.

On Tueſday was held a Meeting of the Honourable Commiſſioners of Weſtminſter Bridge, when they were pleaſed to give Orders that the ſaid Bridge ſhould be open for Carriages, Paſſengers, &c. to paſs over, on Sunday the 18th Inſtant.

Nov. 1. Last Night there was a Meeting of the Gentlemen that have subscribed towards the Foundation of a new Hospital for Lunaticks, when, among other Things, they agreed to chuse a Physician; and this Morning a Committee waited on Dr. William Battie with an Offer of the same, which that worthy Gentleman was pleased to accept, saying he looked upon it as an Honour done him, and that he should use his best Endeavours to promote the Undertaking.

Nov. 3. By Letters from Bourdeaux we are inform'd of a considerable Failure of two Merchants, look'd upon as safe as any in France, Messrs. Dat Puget. The same Letters advise, that this Failure is for the sum of 1,100,000 Livres, which amount to near 55,000 l.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Williamsburg, Feb. 21, 1750.

NOW in the Public Goal of this City, Five Negroes, viz. *Mingo, Perdo, Peter, Judy*, and *Fanny* a Girl, supposed to be run-away Slaves, and to belong to *Thomas Willes*, in *North-Carolina*. The Owner may have them on proving his Property, and paying Charges. *John Lane*, K. P. G.

TO be SOLD at publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money, on the first *Tuesday* in *March* next, at *Edenton*, in the Province of *North-Carolina*, the Snow *Roanoke*, Burthen 130 Tons, or thereabouts, as she now lies on Shore, near *Ocacock* Inlett, with the Furniture, Tackle, &c. now to her belonging. t. d. f.

TO be SOLD, by the Executors of Mr. *James Rookings*, Ship-Carpenter, lately deceas'd, on the first *Thursday* in *March*, the Frame of a Snow, which was to have been built by the said *Rookings*, on Account of Mr. *John Hood*, Merchant, in *Prince George* County, of the following Dimensions, viz. 60 Feet in the Keel, 23 Feet 8 Inches Beam, moulded, 10 Feet Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks; she was washed off of her Blocks, by the late high Tide in *January*; but all or the greatest Part are found and collected together, and will be sold at the Plantation of the deceas'd, near *Flower de Hundred, Prince George* County; at which Time will also be expos'd to Sale, sundry Houshold Goods, and Kitchen Furniture, Two very good Silver Watches; also Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and Hogs; a sizable, useful Boat, and a Vessel call'd a Schaw, &c. Six Months Credit will be allow'd the Purchasers, on giving Bond and Security as usual. The Sale will be continued 'til all are sold. On the same Day will be hired, by the Year, to the highest Bidder, Two very good Negroe Ship-Carpenters, by

Elizabeth Rookings,
Robert Jones, jun.
John Nicholson,
} Executors.

2

THE several Sorts of Leather following, viz. Sole and Neats, wax'd and black-grain'd Calf and Cabaritta Skins, for Shoes; Saddlers, Skirt, Housing, Seat, Bridle, and Stirrup Leather, Hides, and Skins, suitable for Coaches, Chaises, Couches, Portmantuas, and Chair Bottoms, made and sold by the Subscriber in *Norfolk*, who has now a Quantity of each Sort ready finished.

John Langdale.

IMPORTED in the Ship *Lightfoot*, Six quarter Barrels of Gun-powder, mark'd T T with a Bunch of Grapes, No. 32 to 37. The Owner may have them by applying to *Edmund Tabb*, in *York* Town, and paying Charges.

February 21, 1750-1.

RAN away on the 4th Instant, from the Subscriber, in *Gloucester*, a Negroe Man, named *George*; had on when he went away a Fear-nothing Waistcoat, blue Breeches, Plaid Hose, and a Pair of Shoes: He carried off a Canoe, and is suppos'd to be gone to *Rappahanock*. Whoever takes him up, and conveys him to me, shall have a Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows.

2 *John Briggs.*

City of *Williamsburg, February* 12, 1750.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Friday* the 15th Day of *March* next, a Vestry will be held at the Church in the said City, in Order to agree with Workmen, for building an Addition to the said Church: Any Person willing to undertake the same, by applying to the Minister or Churchwardens, may be informed of the Particulars.

February 14, 1750-1.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Henrico* County, near the Falls of *James* River, on *Saturday* Night, being the 9th Instant, an Apprentice, about 20 Years of Age, named *Richard Green*, a House Carpenter and Joiner by Trade, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, slim-made, thin Visage, freckled, and very talkative, with long small Legs; he had when he went away a blue Cloth Coat and Waistcoat, lin'd with blue Shalloon, the Coat is short-waisted with long Skirts, an old white Devonshire Kersey Coat, with a lying Collar, formerly fac'd with Velvet, but wore off, a Pair of new tann'd Sheep Skin Breeches with a Bawdy-house Flap, with carv'd white Metal Buttons, a Pair of blue Worsted Stockings, two Pair of blue Yarn ditto, *Virginia*-made Shoes, with carv'd Silver Shoe Buckles, two white Shirts, a Neck Cloth, two *Virginia*-Cotton blue and white strip'd Shirts, and a *Virginia*-made Hat: He went away in Company with one *James Innes*, a *Scotsman*, about 24 Years of Age, speaks very plain *English*, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pale Complection, flat-footed, knock-knee'd, and carries one of his Toes very much out as he walks, a Knot on one of his Wrists, occasion'd by his Arm having been broke: He serv'd his Time on *Rappahanock* River, and had when he went away, a coarse blue Cloth Coat, lin'd with coarse red Shalloon, a new Pair of Buck-skin Breeches, a Pair of old ditto, and a Pair of light colour'd ditto, a green Waistcoat much worn, with white, flat, eight-square Metal Buttons of two Sorts, and bound when new with green Cord, whereof there is some Remains yet, a Pair of blue and white clouded Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Scotch Shoes new soled, a new Castor Hat, and several other Cloaths: They both have short Hair, and wear white Caps: They stole from the Subscriber a hunting Saddle with a Hog-skin Seat, green Cloth Housing with green and white strip'd Worsted Lace; they also stole two Horses from Mr. *Thomas Atkinson*, at the Falls of *James* River, one a middle-siz'd dull Bay, the other a Chesnut Sorrel: Their Brands and Flesh-marks, if any, unknown to me.

Whoever apprehends the said Men and Horses, so that I may have them again, shall have Five Pistoles Reward if taken in *Virginia*, and Ten if out of it; or, Three for *Richard Green*, and Two for *James Innes* if taken in *Virginia*; and Six for *Green*, and Four for *Innes* if elsewhere, paid by

Samuel Duvall.

AS I labour under several Inconveniences at present, by reason of having a great many outstanding Debts, and some of them of a long Standing, I hereby desire all Persons that are indebted to me to discharge their several Accounts immediately, in order to prevent further Trouble, that thereby I may be enabled to discharge the several Accounts that are against me. By so doing they will very much oblige

Their humble Servant,

Robert Lyon.

N. B. I have a choice Parcel of good Hairs, &c. for making all Manner of Wigs, Ladies Tates and Locks, &c. Gentlemen and Ladies that are pleas'd to favour me with their Orders, may depend on being faithfully and expeditiously served, by

Their humble Servant,

Robert Lyon.

FIFTY PISTOLES REWARD.

ON the 13th of *February* Inst. the Store-house belonging to the Subscriber, in *Smithfield* Town, *Isle of Wight* County, was broke open, and sundry Merchandize stolen from thence; also a considerable Sum of Money, contained in Two gilt Trunks. Whoever will give Information of the Thieves, so that they, or any of them, be apprehended and convicted of the Robbery, shall receive Fifty Pistoles Reward of

James Dun'ap.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Glocester* County, a likely young Negroe Woman, named *Kitty*, about 20 Years of Age; she formerly was a Servant in the Governor's Family, and is supposed to be about *Williamsburg*. Whoever apprehends and conveys the said Servant to me, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

t b c t f *Warner Lewis.*

Norfolk, February 4, 1750-1.

ON the 22d of *January* last was sunk, by Violence of the Weather, a Schooner Flat, *Samuel Broadnax*, Skipper; in her was laded 53 Barrels of Pork, 5 Firkins of Butter, 2 Barrels of Lard, and 40 Hams of Bacon, whereof there hath only been yet found, 18 Barrels of Pork, 2 Barrels of Lard, and 5 Firkins of Butter: She was lost between the Mouth of *Chickahominy* River and Mrs. *Brown*'s at *James* River; what was sav'd was drove a-shore at *James* Town: The Pork was mark'd I H in a Piece, No. 1 to 53.

Whoever takes up any of the said Pork, shall have 7*s.* 6*d.* Reward, for each Barrel, paid by

John Hutchings.

THE Subscriber being in Want of Oyster Shells, will give at the Rate of Three Shillings *per* Hogshead, for any Quantity that can be delivered at his Landing by the last of *March*. *Carter Burwell.*

ALL Persons who have any Claim against the Estate of Mr. *Durham Hall*, late of the Borough of *Norfolk*, deceas'd, are forthwith desired to send in their Accounts, properly attested, to his Executors, *Robert Tucker* and *Christopher Perkins*, of the said Borough; and those that are indebted to the said Estate, are desired by them, to make speedy Payment.

A Tract of Land about 350 Acres, lying in *Lunenburg* County, belonging to the said Estate, will be sold at publick Sale, on *Wednesday* the 24th of *April* next, at Mr. *Henry Wetherburn*'s Door, in *Williamsburg*, where the particular Bounds, &c. of the said Land will then be produced.

Also to be freighted upon moderate Terms, to any of the *West India* Islands, or elsewhere, the Sloop *Harry*, belonging to the said Estate, now lying at *Norfolk*, ready to proceed upon any Voyage that may offer.

Robert Tucker,
Christopher Perkins,
} Executors.

To be SOLD, for ready Money,

THE Estate of the late *Nathaniel Duckinfield*, Esq; of *London*, lying in *North-Carolina*, consisting of 1600 Acres of very valuable Land, on *Salmon* Creek, in *Eartie* County, within 3 Miles of the Governor's, the Front whereof is bounded by *Albemarle* Sound, 200 Acres of which are clear'd, with several new Brick Houses, and other considerable Improvements thereon. 800 Acres of Land about six Miles above the Mouth of *Maratuck* River, bounded by the said River and two Creeks, and called by the Name of *Warren* Neck, and in the same County, but without any Improvements. Six Tracts of Piney Lands in *Tyrell* County, containing about 3600 Acres, together with about twenty Negroes, all the Cattle, Hogs, and other Stock on the said Plantation, on *Salmon* Creek. Any Persons inclined to purchase, may know the Terms, and see a Draught of the Lands, by applying to us, in *Suffolk*.

8 *Watson* and *Cairnes.*

LAST Year a Box, directed to Mr. *William Button* in *Norfolk*, was imported either in the *George*, Capt. *Hubbard*, or in the *Queenshury*, Capt. *Dixon*: The Person with whom it may be will very much oblige us, in ordering it to Mr. *Francis Jerdone* in *York*, Mr. *Andrew Sprowll* in *Norfolk*, or to us in *Suffolk*, and either of these Gentlemen will pay the Charges.

4 *Watson* and *Cairnes.*

TO be SOLD at Public Vendue, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money, at *Edenton*, in the Province of *North-Carolina*, on the first *Tuesday* in *March* next, the *Spanish* Ship called the *Nympha*, burthen 400 Tons and upwards, not Five Years old, as she now lies safely moored in a Harbour near *Core* Banks, not far from *Occacock* Inlet, in the said Province, with all her Rigging, Guns, Sails, Stores, &c. An Inventory of which is to be seen until the Time of Sale, at the House of Messrs. *Watson* and *Cairnes*, Merchants, in *Suffolk*, and at Mr. *Andrew Sprowll*'s, Merchant, in *Norfolk, Virginia*. 4

NOTICE is hereby given, That on *Wednesday* the 27th Day of this Month a Vestry will be held at *Abington* Church in the County of *Glocester*, in order to contract with Workmen, for building a new Church in the said Parish.

TO be SOLD, the House and Land whereon Col. *John Martin* lately liv'd, in *Scroline* County, containing about 2700 Acres. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply do the Subscribers, in *King William* County.

t. f. *John Martin,*
N. B. There are Plantations, &c. on the Land. *Samuel Martin.*

PROPOSALS *for Printing by Subscription,*

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